CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 32 OF 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 12th August 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Kashmir.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 6th August, says that the Mahárája of Kashmir was deprived of power by Government on the ground that he had greatly increased the expenditure, and that consequently the State servants did not receive their pay regularly: but the condition of the State treasury has become still worse under the management of Government. The land revenue amounts to 47 lakhs, of which 18 lakhs are spent on public works, 12 lakhs on the army, and the remaining 17 lakhs on education, police, &c. The treasury is always empty. It is a matter of regret and shame that the finances of a large State like Kashmir should be in such an unsatisfactory condition under the management of Government.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Alleged insult offered by a European military officer to the Mahárána of Dholpur at Simla.

The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st August, referring to the alleged abuse of the Mahárána of Dholpur by a European military officer at Simla, observes that His Highness has applied to His Excellency the Viceroy for justice, but that the military officer will only have to apologize to the Mahárána. Evidently he had no pistol with him at the time of the occurrence of the unfortunate incident.

The Mahárána should congratulate himself on the circumstance that His Highness was only called names, and not shot.

Circulation, 293 copies.

Prohibition of the publication of the *Praja Hitaishi* at Nandgaon in the Central Provinces by the Political Agent.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 5th August, complains that the Political Agent has unjustly forbidden the publication of the *Praja Hitaishi*, a Hindi newspaper printed at Nandgaon in the Chhatisgarh Division, under the recent circular of the Government of India. The charge brought against the newspaper is that it is a worthless publication and gives publicity to false news: but the charge is unfounded, as will be readily admitted by unprejudiced men who have read that paper for the last two years. (The *Nyáya Sudha*, Harda, of the 5th August, regrets the prohibition of the publication of the *Praja Hitaishi* by the Political Agent, and hopes that the Chief Commissioner will interfere and cancel his orders.)

Circulation, 250 copies.

Stoppage of the *naubat* at Rámpur by Major Vincent.

The *Tarrár* (Moradabad), of the 4th August, says that the *naubat* or drums have always been beaten at Rámpur in the morning and evening and at midnight, as is done in other native states. But Major Vincent, the new President of the Council, has ordered the morning and the midnight *naubat* to be stopped, apparently because the noise disturbed him in his sweet slumbers. But is he not a military officer, and has he never heard guns fire? Now that he is in charge of a Native State, he should live in ease and comfort, leaving all the work to his Secretary, Hamid-ul-zafar Khán.

Circulation, 235 copies.

Appointment of Hamid-ul-zafar Khán as Vice-President of the Rámpur Council.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 7th August, says that at last Hamid-ul-zafar Khán has been appointed Vice-President of the Rámpur Council by Government. But the measure cannot be considered a well-advised one.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Charkhari state.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 6th August, complains that the management of affairs in Charkhari is not satisfactory. The officials exercise a great deal of tyranny

and oppression, and do not take proper steps to suppress dakaiti. The Diwan has appointed his friends and relatives to posts in the state service, who misbehave themselves.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged high-handed proceedings of the Cawnpore police in some cases.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th August, says that the people are much afraid of the introduction of the water-works. No relief has yet been given them in the matter of taxes, which press so hard. The last crop was much injured by hail and locusts, the next will suffer from drought, and the country is threatened by famine. The people are unable to keep the wolf from the door; but Government, far from rendering any relief to them, desires to deprive them of the little money which is still left with them, with a view to provide a supply of pure water for Europeans. Is it just and fair that municipal funds should be placed into the pockets of European workmen and engineers at such a time of popular distress? The Lieutenant-Governor's orders must be carried out, though the throats of the people are cut with a double-edged sword. Can the use of pure water alone do any good to a man who is starving for want of food and is exposed to tyranny and oppression? It is to be regretted that high-handed native police officials give no respite to the people even when they are involved in so many difficulties. The police are intended to preserve peace and protect life and property, but they hardly perform their duty properly. They are seldom able to trace stolen property in cases of large thefts. At Cawnpore, thefts were committed at the houses of Badri Das and others, to which the Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindustáni* drew attention, but the police inquiries resulted in nothing. An idea of security of life may be formed from the circumstance that a man can get his enemy assaulted by a bad character with perfect impunity. The police take no pains to find out the offenders, but arrest innocent men who give them no bribes. Thousands of men are rotting in gaols, who never committed any offences, but whom the police unjustly got convicted and imprisoned. The police are even responsible for hundreds of innocent men being condemned to the gallows. Respect-

able persons are in constant dread of being disgraced by police officials. In support of the above statements the *Cawnpore Gazette* will refer to some recent illegal and arbitrary proceedings of the Cawnpore police. As no punishment of any kind was inflicted on the police officials in connection with the case of Pandit Hriday Narain, the case seems to have had no effect on them. If even the Lieutenant-Governor takes no interest in the welfare of the people, the police can hardly be expected to do so. No doubt Mr. Wright has been transferred from Cawnpore, and his successor, Mr. Bird, is a very able and sympathetic officer, but the subordinate officials and the police continue to oppress the people as before. The *Cawnpore Gazette* gives an account of the case of Mathura Das, a resident of Gwalior, who was accused by the police of an offence under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code (see Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for week ending 24th March 1891, pages 212 and 213). On a reference having been made to the Gwalior darbár, the man was found to bear a good character and released. He was allowed to prosecute Ali Husain, constable, and Hidayat Ali, Naib Kotwal, whom he, respectively, accused of having secretly misappropriated a portion of his jewellery and of having caused him hurt. The Magistrate who tried the cases dismissed the prosecutions for want of sufficient evidence, but remarked that he had strong suspicions of their guilt. It was almost impossible that a stranger should be able to produce sufficient evidence against police officials, particularly when the offences were committed by the latter inside the police station. Ali Husain and Hidayat Ali should have been departmentally punished, but this was not done. Jagan Nath, a police official, falsely charged a man, to whom he owed a grudge, with theft, and Bahádur Khán, constable, gave evidence for the prosecution. Munshi Jagmohan Lál, Tahsíldár, after a thorough inquiry, dismissed the charge, condemning it as a trumped-up one. The complainant and his witnesses should be prosecuted under section 211 and section 193 of the Penal Code, respectively. The *Cawnpore Gazette* then refers to the case of Jaijai Rám (see pages 350 and 351 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for week ending 21st May, and page 428 of the Selections for week ending

18th June 1891), and complains that Mr. Wright, Joint Magistrate, convicted him under section 195 of the Penal Code sentencing him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, although the Subordinate Judge admitted before the court that a marriage had taken place between his and the Kotwal's families 60 or 70 years ago, and Jaijai Rám produced a letter sent by the Subordinate Judge to the Kotwal and in which the latter had been addressed by the former as uncle. The Joint Magistrate believed the Kotwal, who denied the existence of any relationship with the Subordinate Judge, and also denied the receipt of the letter. On appeal, Mr. Aikman, Sessions Judge, Farukhabad, acquitted Jaijai Rám, strongly criticizing Mr. Wright's Judgment. The *Cawnpore Gazette* then gives an account of the alleged ill-treatment of Narayan Das, Shroff, and his female relatives, by the police (see page 528 of the Selections for week ending 30th July 1891), and complains that Mr. Wright refused to release him on bail. He was, however, acquitted by Mr. Lyle, Joint Magistrate, who tried the case. Narayan Das was brought into trouble, as he had incurred the displeasure of the police by giving evidence in favour of Mathura Das, above referred to. The *Cawnpore Gazette* censures the Cawnpore police for their alleged tyranny and oppression, and warns them that even if the authorities do not punish them, they shall have to appear before God on the day of judgment. In conclusion, the *Gazette* calls upon Mr. Bird to inquire into the case of Narayan Das and do him justice.

Circulation, 475 copies.

Alleged ruin of the people under British rule.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for July, on the authority of a correspondent, states that from 1803 to 1846 the European officers dispensed justice with impartiality in this country. But the new class of officials, who were sent out from England from 1850, made invidious distinctions which led to the great mutiny of 1857, which inflicted heavy losses both on the East India Company and this country. Her Majesty took over the Government of India from the Company and graciously issued a proclamation which reassured the minds

Circulation, 300 copies.

of all classes of people and restored order. Education was greatly encouraged by Government, and the people, thriving under British rule, held great rejoicings in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee. But since then a change for the worse has taken place. All classes of men, including Government servants, are dissatisfied and complain of the tyranny and oppression practised by Anglo-Indians. The courts of justice, from the lowest to the highest, are prejudiced against them and bent on their disgrace. They are exposed to greater hardships now than under the old native rule, and are even reduced to starvation. The cultivators have been ruined by heavy revenue assessments and cesses, the money-lenders and traders by the income-tax, the weavers and spinners by cotton mills, the proprietors of carriages and carts by railways, corn-grinders by corn-mills, and so forth. Thus all classes of people, being deprived of employment, have to starve or to commit thefts and robberies. The different kinds of trades and industries were not so entirely destroyed even in the times of Muhammad Tughlak and Ala-ud-din Khilji, who levied heavy taxes and who perished in accordance with the prayers of their oppressed subjects. It is difficult to understand why Government has turned a deaf ear to the grievances of the people. If no steps are taken to provide employment for them and improve their condition, they will soon die of hunger, and Government will have a glorious rule over sterile mountains and erratic rivers instead of over men.

Native jurors.

The same paper, in another article, complains that jurors are generally selected from among men who are addicted to the use of opium or other intoxicating drugs, low paid Government servants and ignorant petty shopkeepers, and that consequently there are frequent miscarriages of justice. It would seem that district officers make such bad selections with a view to bring trial by jury into disrepute and to induce Government to deprive natives of that right. More competent men should be selected in future, and the jurors should be required by Judges to express their opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, giving their reasons for the same.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Cases of Benares rioters.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th August, says that 131 men were committed to the sessions in connection with the Benares riots, of whom 81 were convicted and punished by Mr. Nicholls, who will not be forgotten for a long time by the inhabitants of Benares for the severe punishments meted out by him. With reference to the heavy fines, aggregating Rs. 45,000, imposed by him, he has ordered that, on realization of the fines, Rs. 40,000 be credited to Government, to make good the expenditure incurred on account of the inquiries and trials, and Rs. 5,000 be paid to Sitarám who has suffered a great loss; Mr. Nicholls is really a very loyal servant of Government, and has taken good care to save Government from loss in connection with the riots. But Sitarám will receive only Rs. 5,000, although his losses must considerably exceed that amount; and though great damage has been done to the water works, the municipal board will get no compensation. It might be a matter of regret to Mr. Nicholls that the police arrested only one or two bankers. Had more such arrests been made he would have been able to realize more money in the shape of fines to cover the salaries of the High Court Judges, the Lieutenant-Governor and his Secretaries for the time they have had to devote to the riots, and also to compensate the Anglo-Indian newspapers for the trouble and expense they had to undergo in publishing accounts of the riots and the trials. Seven appeals have already been disposed of by the High Court. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyrrell who heard the appeals, observed that men implicated in such cases should be dealt with severely. If they have formed their opinions beforehand, appeals are useless. In three cases only were the sentences reduced by them. The Sessions Judge had sentenced the men to fourteen years' transportation, while, according to law, he could sentence them to transportation for life or for ten years. The Public Prosecutor himself drew the attention of the Court to the mistake, and the sentences were therefore reduced to 10 years' transportation.

Export of wheat.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th August, in continuation of its previous comments on Mr. Holderness' minute on

the export of wheat, observes that this memorandum is an excellent one. But although he condemns the wholesale export of wheat, he suggests no remedy for the evil. He simply contents himself with the remark that wheat will not get cheaper than 15 seers the rupee until the rate of exchange improves. But let the cause of the abnormal rise in prices be what it may, Government cannot be justified in sitting inert with folded arms when millions of men have to sleep with empty stomachs. Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne cannot reduce the value of a pound sterling, which has risen from Rs. 10 to Rs. 14, but they can check the export of wheat to some extent without any difficulty. The rates of railway freight for grains, which have been greatly lowered, should be again raised, and a small export duty levied. If no such remedial measures were adopted, prices would rise still higher and distress would increase among the people. Ignorant and subservient talúkdárs might tell the Lieutenant-Governor that if it rained by the middle of August there would not be a loss of more than 3 annas in the kharíf crop, that there was a loss of four annas every year from one cause or another, and that there was no distress among the cultivators on their estates. But the fact is that the next crop cannot exceed 8 annas in any case in Oudh. A large portion of land has not yet been sown, where it was sown the seed did not germinate, or else the young germs have been destroyed by an insect called *bût*. Thousands of peasants have lately found their way to Lucknow and other large towns in search of employment. The officers should see things with their own eyes and not believe the misstatements of men who are desirous of obtaining titles and honours. Sir Auckland Colvin declared at Lucknow that there was no ground for apprehension. But His Honor should know better. In large towns the poorer classes have to put up with insufficient quantities of food, while in villages, where the mahájans do not make advances owing to drought, the cultivators are reduced to starvation.

Crop and weather report, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for week ending 29th July.

The *Hindustâni* (Lucknow), of the 5th August, says that official reports are got up in accordance with the wishes of officers, without much regard to truth, and that this

is the reason why the public has no confidence in them. The editor receives letters from almost all of the districts of Oudh every week and has frequent interviews with the residents of different places, and therefore he knows full well the state of the weather. The rainfall is very scanty in the province except in the Tarái, and does not admit of sowings being commenced, and therefore 90 per cent. of the land lies unsown. But the official weather report for the week ending 29th July is as follows :—" Rain has fallen during the week in all reporting districts except Gorakhpur. The fall was heavy in the central and submontane districts. It has everywhere admitted of the resumption of ploughing and sowing, which are now in rapid progress, and prospects have, on the whole, markedly improved during the week. Prices are rising in Benares, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Southern Oudh." The *Hindustáni* observes that the report, except the last sentence, is a tissue of falsehoods.

Distress in Bara Banki.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Bara Banki, complains that the kharíf has largely suffered from drought, that the poor villagers are starving owing to want of employment, and that large numbers of weavers have been obliged by migrate to Indore and Bombay, as in 1877. There is much mortality among cattle, partly on account of scarcity of fodder and partly on account of the leaves of the millet plant having become poisonous. There was great loss of life during the famine of 1877, in Sir George Couper's time. It is to be hoped Sir Auckland Colvin will make better arrangements. His Honor is reported to have sanctioned four lakhs of rupees for relief works in Bara Banki, in the event of an occurrence of famine; the amount is not insufficient, and there is reason to hope that if famine breaks out (which heaven forbid), Lieutenant Colonel Grigg will keep the management of relief works in his own hands and not leave it to subordinate officials.

The scarcity of grain.

Circulation, 540 Copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 11th August, complains that great distress prevails among the poorer classes on account of extremely high prices ruling the market,

but that, in spite of the loud clamour raised by newspapers, Government has not yet made any efforts to remedy the evil. If such widespread distress prevailed in England, the people there would move heaven and earth to relieve it. It is to be regretted that thousands of the poor are allowed to be sacrificed for the benefit of a few rich grain-exporting companies. If the present high rates continue, thefts and robberies will increase, and the police will be unable to maintain order. It is time that the export of grain should be checked.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The same.

A correspondent of the *Tarrár* (Moradabad), of the 4th August, says that the Government of India, which allows wheat to be freely exported, is responsible for the prevailing scarcity of grain. The Russian Government, which is not so humane as the British, has prohibited the export of grain from its territories, and has bought large quantities of grain to provide relief to the sufferers. In order to save itself from blame, the Government of India shows its readiness to render relief in the event of an outbreak of famine, and the Lieutenant-Governor has undertaken a tour with the avowed object of ascertaining what relief measures are needed in different places. His Honor will do nothing more than hold darbárs and induce rich men to raise subscriptions for the relief of the famine-stricken. His Honor can spare himself the trouble of a tour and save Government from incurring any expense on account of famine, if the export of wheat be forbidden. Government realizes the revenue and the cesses from the landholders with severity, in utter disregard of their condition.

Circulation, 400 copies.

J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., C.S., Commissioner of Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 6th August, praises J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., C.S., Commissioner of Allahabad, for his justice, humanity, generosity and sympathy with the people. Lately one Babu Hari Prasád Dutta, a clerk in his office, who is suffering from sore eyes and is on leave, applied to him for an advance of Rs. 100, in order that he might be able to place himself under proper medical treatment. Mr. LaTouche made him a gift of the

amount from his own pocket. He hears the cases of poor men with special care and attention, and grants pecuniary aid to those among them who lose their cases and have no money left with them to meet the expenses of their journey back to their homes. All honour is due to him. It would be well if other officers were as generous and sympathetic as he.

Circulation, 160 copies.

A native Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta and the *Pioneer*.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 4th August, states that a European soldier who had killed a coolie at Delhi, was fined only Rs. 20. Lately two Musalmáns were convicted of having assaulted two European soldiers and fined Rs. 10 each by a native Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta. The *Pioneer* considers the punishment very inadequate and is highly indignant. No doubt the native Magistrate should have dealt with the accused very severely. He will not get any more mixed cases for trial in future. Europeans and natives may be equal in the eye of the law, but the real relation between them is that of master and servant, which should not be overlooked by native Magistrates.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Establishment of police training academies in Bengal.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th August, highly approves of the police training academies established at Calcutta and Patna, and urges the establishment of similar institutions in these provinces. The employment of better educated and more honest men in the police force will greatly improve it.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Remission of the water-rate at Agra.

The *Mufid-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 10th August, says that Sir Auckland Colvin has laid the inhabitants of Agra under a deep debt of gratitude to him by making over the income from the pontoon bridge, amounting to Rs. 26,000 a year, to the municipal board, and remitting the water-rate for five years. The levy of that rate would really press hard on the people.

Circulation, 680 copies.

A chaukidár accused of taking a bribe at Jhánsi.

The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 8th August, complains that a grown-up student was guilty of gross misbehaviour at night at Manak-

chauk, Jhánsi, but that he was let off by a chaukidár on payment of Rs. 6 as a bribe.

Circulation, 293 copies.

Alleged need for the re-establishment of a court of first class Magistrate at Burhanpur in the Nimar district.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 5th August, complains that at Burhanpur one Hira Lál Chaudhri's chaprasi, named Rám Prasád, forcibly carried one Raoji Chaporkar into his house and very severely beat him with shoes. The man has made himself a terror to his neighbours. Criminal prosecutions have been instituted by Rám Prasád and Raoji against each other. The *Subodh Sindhu* argues that the re-establishment of a court of first class Magistrate at Burhanpur is necessary for the maintenance of peace and order.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Age of Consent Act and Musalmáns.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th August, says that Nawáb Abdul Latif Khán and Nawáb Ahsan-ul lah Khán who, with a view to gain the good-will of His Excellency the Viceroy, declared that the Age of Consent Bill would not affect the Musalmáns, should hide their faces through shame. Early marriages are as common among the Musalmáns of Bengal as among the Hindus. There have been three prosecutions under the Act, and the parties concerned in all these cases were Musalmáns. Shaikh Salim was severely dealt with, but he would have received the same punishment even if no such Act had been passed. Another case lately occurred at Krishna Nagar. A Muhamadan named Kamil married a girl twelve years old. But a quarrel arose between him and the girl's parents, who instituted a false prosecution against him under the Act, in order to bring him into difficulty. The Magistrate had the girl examined by a doctor, who was of opinion that the girl was above 12 years, and thus the prosecution was dismissed. Rangoon was the scene of the third case. No such Act was needed. If Government considered it necessary, provision should have been made for the trial of cases under it by jury.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Generosity of Rája Baldeo Singh of Awagarh in the Etah district.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 8th August, says that some time ago Rája Baldeo Singh of Awagarh in the Etah district generously remitted arrears of rent

amounting to about one and a half lakhs of rupees. Owing to distress from the scarcity of grain and the delay in the fall of rain he has opened relief works to provide labor for the sufferers in his estate.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Conservancy arrangements at Agra.

A local correspondent of the *Mufid-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 10th August, complains that a very bad practice prevails among the sweepers at Agra. They remove filth from private latrines in every street in the morning and put it at some open place in that street, where it is allowed to lie till midday. The stench emanating from it causes great inconvenience to the people. Better arrangements should at once be made for the removal of filth.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Need for the use of Indian cloth by natives.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 4th August, argues that instead of demanding their political rights and privileges from Government, the natives should first do what lies in their power to improve their own condition. They should make a point of using Indian cloth only.

Circulation, 105 copies.

Alleged mismanagement of Sri Badri Nath's temple, Garhwál.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 3rd August, on the authority of a Garhwál correspondent, complains that the management of Sri Badri Nath's temple is very unsatisfactory. Although the income of the temple exceeds a lakh of rupees a year, the temple is in debt for thirty or forty thousand rupees. The only care of the Rawal seems to be to enrich himself. He should put things straight, otherwise Government will be obliged to interfere.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
1	*Agra Akhbár*	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	Aug. 7th	Aug. 11th	262 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Álam*	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 4th	" 8th	65 "
3	*Álam-i-Taswír*	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	" "	" 7th	300 "
4	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alím-ul-lah	" 4th, 8th	" 6th, 10th	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	*Almora Akhbár*	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 3rd	" 6th	105 copies.
6	*Anjuman-i-Hind*	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lál	" 1st	" "	129 "
7	*Ázád*	"	"	"	Muhammad Ashraf Ali.	" 7th	" 9th	235 "
8	*Cawnpore Gazette*	Cawnpore	"	"	Harnám Singh	" 8th	" 11th	400 "
9	*Colonel*	Moradabad	"	"	Banwári Lál	" "	" 12th	250 "
10	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*	Bareilly	"	"	Thákur Prasád	" 1st, 8th	" 8th, 12th	200 "
11	*Dabir-i-Hind*	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amín-ul-dín	" 10th	" 12th	50 "
12	*Devanágri Gazette*	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Gauri Datt	For July	" 8th	200 "
13	*Fitrah*	Gorakhpur	Urdu	Weekly	Nizám Ahmad	Aug. 1st	" 6th	500 "
14	*Hálát-i-Hind*	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Beni Prasád	For July	" 8th	475 "
15	*Hindustán*	Kálákankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Aug. 5th to 9th,	" 6th to 10th,	500 "
16	*Hindustání*	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangá Prasád Varmá.	" 5th	" 6th	300 "
17	*Jaipur Gazette*	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahávír Prasád	" 1st	" 11th	100 "

	Jám-i-Jamshed	...	Moradabad	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Jamshed Ali	...	„ 2nd	...	„ 7th	...	150 „
19	*Kashi Pattriká*	...	Benares	...	Hindi-Urdu,		Bi-weekly	...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.		„ 7th	...	„ 8th	...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
20	*Káyasth Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Rudra Prasád	...	„ 1st	...	„ 6th	...	1,100 copies.
21	*Káyasth Reformer*	...	Bareilly	...	„	...	„	...	Thákur Prasád	...	„ 1st, 8th	..	„ 8th, 12th	...	250 „
22	*Káyasth Samáchár*	...	Allahabad	...	„	...	Monthly	...	Bhagwán Prasád	...	July 25th & Aug. 1st.		„ 6th	...	262 „
23	*Khurshid-i-Afáq*	...	Pilibhít	...	„	...	Weekly	...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,		„ 22nd & 31st,		„ 12th	...	200 „
24	*Matla-i-Nur*	...	Cawnpore	...	„	...	„	...	Gauri Shankar	...	Aug. 8th	...	„ 11th	...	50 „
25	*Mihr-i-Nimroz*	...	Bijnor	...	„	...	„	...	Karím-ul-lah	...	„ 7th	...	„ „	...	385 „
26	*Mashd-i-Ám*	...	Agra	...	„	...	Tri-monthly,		Ahmad Khán	...	„ 10th	...	„ 12th	...	125 „
27	*Nádir-i-Azam*	...	Moradabad	...	„	..	Weekly	...	Amjad Ali	...	„ 3rd	...	„ 7th	...	300 „
28	*Nur-ul-Akhbár*	...	Etáwah	...	„	...	„	...	Rúh-ul-lah Khán	...	„ 1st	...	„ 8th	...	175 „
29	*Nasim-i-Agra*	...	Agra	...	„	...	„	...	Jamna Dás Biswas	...	„ 7th	...	„ 9th	...	425 „
30	*Nasir-i-Hind*	...	„	...	„	...	„	...	Muhammad Ali	...	„ 8th	...	„ 12th	...	40 „
31	*Nizámul-Mulk*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	„	...	Fahím-ul-din	..	„ „	...	„ 11th	...	100 „
32	*Vidya Sudhá*	...	Harda	...	Marathi-English.		„	...	Wásudeva Bháskar,		„ 5th	...	„ 17th	...	450 „
33	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	„ 6th to 12th,		„ 6th to 12th,		540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
34	*Oudh Punch*	...	„	...	„	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	..	„ 6th	...	„ 9th	...	400 copies.
35	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	„	...	Har Vansh Datt	...	„ „	...	„ 7th	...	400 „
36	*Qamar*	...	Sandila	...	Urdu	...	Monthly	...	Saiyid Qamar-ul-din,		For July	...	„ „	...	...
37	*Rafi-ul-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	„	...	Weekly	...	Ghulám Husain	..	Aug. 3rd	...	„ „	..	360 copies.
38	*Rahbar*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	„	...	Partáp Kishan	...	„ 4th	...	„ „	...	160 „
39	*Rahnumá-i-Chungi*	...	Agra	...	„	...	Monthly	...	Hámid Husain, B.A.		For July	...	„ 11th	...	150 „
40	*Rida-ul-Akhbár*	...	Gorakhpur	...	„	..	Weekly	...	Nizám Ahmad	...	Aug. 1st	...	„ 6th	...	325 „
41	*Rohilkhand Punch*	...	Moradabad	...	„	..	„	...	Jamshed Ali	..	„ 2nd	...	„ 7th	...	150 „
42	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*	...	Udaipur	...	Hindi		„	...	Tegh Bahádur		„ 3rd	...	„ 8th	..	100 „

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
43	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Sanwári Lál ...	Aug. 4th ...	Aug. 9th ...	125 copies.
44	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Marátha-Hindi.	" ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	" 5th ...	" 8th ...	293 "
45	*Tamanná* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Puran Chand ...	" 1st ...	" 6th ...	125 "
46	*Tarrár* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Partáp Kishun ...	" 4th ...	" 7th ...	250 "
47	*Tohfa-i-Hind* ...	Bijnor ...	" ...	" ...	Jairáj Singh ...	" 6th ...	" 12th ...	250 "
48	*Vaishomati Chandriká* ...	Bulandshahr,	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Har Prasád ...	For July ...	" 8th ...	600 "

ALLAHABAD:
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